



WOODVILLE, JULY 16, 1850.

JOHN S. HOLT, Jr., Editor.

From the New Orleans Picayune.
DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—The President is quite ill. The Physician in attendance states that his disease is bilious cholera.

BALTIMORE, July 9, 7-45, A. M.—This morning there was no improvement in the condition of the President. He was still dangerously ill.

BALTIMORE, July 9, 7-14, P. M.—This evening at 5 o'clock, the President was still living, but there was very slight hope of his recovery.

DEATH OF GEN. TAYLOR.—President Taylor departed this life at 5 minutes past 10 o'clock on the night of Tuesday, the 9th inst. His last words were:

"I die: I am waiting death's approach. I am ready for the summons; I have endeavored faithfully to perform my duties. I regret to leave my friends."

The following despatch is telegraphed to the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room:

BALTIMORE, July 9—9 P. M.—A tremendous fire is raging in Philadelphia. It extends over a space of one square mile, and has destroyed from 100 to 200 houses (!) Several lives have been lost. The telegraph wires are interrupted.

The report here of President Taylor's death caused the bells to be tolled and the flags to be placed at half mast. The report was afterwards contradicted, but a later despatch says that the President was fast sinking, and was not expected to live through the night.

TO THE
BOARD OF POLICE
AND THE
CORPORATE AUTHORITIES
OF
WOODVILLE

"The bell strikes me. We take no note of time but for his loss! 'Twere wise in man To give it then a tongue." [Young.]

See the card of Thos. H. Curry in another column. We can recommend Mr. Curry to the most favorable consideration.

We call the attention of our whole community to the card, in another column, of Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., announcing the approaching ceremonies of the re-interment at this place of the remains of the lamented Lieut. James Calhoun, who died at Waterproof, La. An oration will be delivered at the time by P. G., T. C. Brown.

See the advertisement of a Runaway in our advertising columns.

We regret that we have not room for the resolutions passed by members of the Bar, assembled at Natchez, in attendance on the Vice Chancery Court, upon the occasion of the death of S. S. Prentiss. They were proper for the occasion. Of Mr. Prentiss we need say nothing. The sensations produced and the testimonials of regret called forth by his death, sufficiently show the estimation in which so great a lawyer, orator and man was held.

Table Rock, one of the wonders of Niagara Falls, fell on the 29th ult.

A MISERABLE SPIRIT.—Some time since we had occasion to speak of some change in the Louisiana Courier, in which we called that paper a "staunch democratic journal." However that may be on the questions of the tariff, United States Bank, &c., one thing is certain, that it has proved not to be a good Southern paper, but, on the contrary, one which is not worthy to be published among Southerners.

In a late article, headed "The Union of the States," the following language is used: "Some of the wisest incendiaries in the Nashville convention spoke of a Southern confederacy, in which Louisiana was to be included; which shows how little they know of the disposition and temper of our citizens."

She is indisputably bound by her dearest interests and geographical position to the North and Western States. Situated at the mouth of the great river, whose waters baibe the soil of a dozen States it is next to impossible that she could exist separated from them. In case of a rupture, she would have those States in her rear, and the fleets of the Eastern States in her front, on the Gulf—we mean the fleets of Pennsylvania, New York and New England—and the navigation of the Gulf would be closed against her commerce.

"No State, in fact, would suffer so much from a dissolution of the Union as Louisiana. But let us drop the subject—it is fearful to write or to think of it."

What Free-Sciler crept into the Sanctum and wrote this? or from what enervating dream did he awake who gave utterance to such deprecating sentiments? It must have been at midnight when with eyes staring into the demon-creating darkness, he wrote, and imagined the whole of his State agitated by the same terrors which made his blood rush to his heart, and his fingers grow cold.

Owing to the measles, the apprehension of which, we see, has caused the Demogal Barbecue to be postponed, and the Public School to be closed—owing, also, to the crops being in the grass, and to various other causes, not many persons were in town on last Tuesday. The meeting, appointed to be held there, was happily merged into one, the good effects of which will be felt far and wide.

We made the announcement for the "democrats and those interested"—(and afterwards gave the good reasons we had as the organ of the democracy, to announce them in particular as participants.) This announcement excited the Southern spirit in the minds of "those interested," who, we are happy to see, are as well Whigs as Democrats; so, to-day, we speak for both.

Yea! at last we can see the great end which every true Southerner has so long desired. We can see both parties united on this Southern question. There is no longer to be in the South, that hateful seeking on the one side for lost opportunities for differing with the other. At last it is agreed to throw aside those bickerings about the Tariff, the Bank, and other bones of contention, and to counsel together in this crisis; to seek, in wise deliberations with each other, for safety from this impending evil to our country, placed beside which, the effects of any other matters of strife sink into comparatively a pigmy's size.

It is not alone in our country that we see this spirit manifesting itself, but in Tennessee, and in Virginia, and all over the South. In Georgia, where at first they were so enthusiastic, and then seemed as though perfectly apathetic, a new spirit has been aroused, and Whigs and Democrats, alive to the danger, rally themselves into a firm phalanx, determined to resist, shoulder to shoulder. And why should they not do so? or rather, would it not be the height of madness for them not to do so? Parties are proper, are necessary, we admit, so long as there are in the world the two principles of good and evil; but with us there is now no longer a pretext for the old parties to hold apart, but, on the contrary, everything urges the assimilation into one grand Party—the Party of the South! We'll have opposition enough to give it excitement, to make it sport, we warrant you. Ah, we'll have those to oppose, who hate with a most withering intensity. We'll have to manoeuvre with those who appear guided by the Father of Cunning, the Devil. We'll have to argue with Discord, and circumvent Covetousness.

In face of the world we will have to uphold Truth; Right against Wrong. Aye, we alone in the great Republic will remain to bear aloft the Banner of Republicanism of true Liberty, Liberty of Conscience.

We will be left alone in asserting their principles, upon which our government and all republics must be founded; the principles for which the blood of the Revolution was shed. This is our proud position; for those who started with us on our march to that perfection in human government so long sought after, which is to lead man along to the attainment of that state of perfect liberty, from which he has fallen—those who started with us on this arduous, this heretofore impossible journey, have gone astray. Hurriedly led on by religious fanaticism and avarice, they seek political power, and in their search have lost themselves in those mazes, where such leaders have always carried their followers. (Even though they conquered, this would be their end.)

We see the commencement of this sublime consummation, and, which is above all, a chance thereby of checking the deluded, until they recover from their infatuation; of stopping the dreaming, who advance towards a fearful precipice, until they awake, and thus withdraw them from destruction. Not only our fate, but that of Liberty in the world rests upon us.

Kossuth and his companions.

We are happy to state that the President has recently made overtures to the Sublime Porte, for permission to Kossuth and his companions to emigrate to this country. Mr. Marsh, our Minister to Turkey, wrote a note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Porte, making the formal request:

"In the name of the American Government and People, that Kossuth, late chief executive officer of Hungary, and companions, at present detained by the Turkish authorities at Broussa, may be permitted to take passage for the United States on board an American vessel of war now in the Mediterranean, and about to sail for home."

The war steamer Mississippi was detained by Mr. Marsh for the purpose. But the Sublime Porte refused the request, giving as a reason, that it had made voluntarily, to the Austrian Government, the offer to keep Kossuth and his companions in the Ottoman Dominions for one year, and was obliged to execute the offer, which, however, was pending, and had not been formerly accepted. Mr. Marsh says in a letter:

"I am now by no means without hope that Kossuth and his friends will be speedily released, unless Austria unconditionally accepts the Sultan's offer of a detention for a single year, which there is little reason to suppose she will do."

The terms of the Sultan's offer were, that Kossuth and thirty others should be sent to Asia Minor, and there detained for a year, while the residue 1,200 in number, should be kept at Choulma for the same period, and then released. This winds up the whole story of American intervention, and reflects honorably upon the administration.

Juan Nepomuceno Maria, known as the Count of Jaral, died at San Luis, 11th ult. He owned, on his different estates, 15,000 Peones.

Mr. Girard, the citizen of New Orleans, who was arrested in Havana, whither he had gone to purchase cheap sugars, has been released, and has arrived in New Orleans.

We do not expect a perfect unanimity in the grand and general movement throughout our country, to unite the Whig and democratic parties upon the Southern question; such an expectation would be doomed to disappointment. There will be (so long as tolerated) presses conducted by men, who were born, perhaps, or educated among those who oppose the Whig principles, and though abiding in the South to make a livelihood, and though for that purpose they wish to identify themselves with us, yet, by every means in their power, whether by slight or by open expressions, whether by underrating us, and landing our opponents, or by insisting upon it, that we are safe and have nothing to fear—who by every means not inconsistent with their personal safety, have tried and will try to cast a damper upon each breaking forth of the fires of patriotism, and to weaken every means which wisdom tells us to use for our safety. Yea, they have and will still even, try to persuade that this is nothing but the rant of politicians among us, so that the chains may be riveted, while we lay still. (Such a paper is the Southern Jackson.) Nor do we mean that he who conducts such a paper is the only one of his way of thinking. By no means, this would require extraordinary boldness. There will be those (distinguished few!) who give him their hearty co-operation; who, if they be Whigs and those about who take Southern grounds be Democrats, moved by a holy horror at contact with those whom they have so long and bitterly opposed, still try to preserve Party Lines! There will be those who desire to be great, and consequently must choose a narrow sphere, so that no one can invade it and overtop them; and who are thus great among themselves; who, instead of joining with the mass to do right, and thereby taking a little less prominent stand, try to find pretenses (which they find in the words "Disunionists," "Ultras," &c.) to go aside, and be Leaders of those over whom they have great personal influence.

We do not expect a perfect unanimity, we say, but these, and such as these, are the ones who will not go with us. So what care we for it, the people, the mass of the inhabitants, the really patriotic, the whole of the thinking and the unselfish are with us, and there is now, we think we can announce about to be presented to the world, the great spectacle of the two parties making one grand party—The Party of the South!

They have had a grand regatta from Mobile to New Orleans, between boats belonging to those cities, in which Mobile was victorious.

The Falcon sailed from New Orleans Saturday 7th, for Havana and Chagres. We notice among the passengers twenty ladies.

Mr. Paine's gas from water has turned out, it is said, to be a perfect humbug.

The cholera is prevailing in places all over Mexico. In the city its ravages are frightful. On the 16th of June there were 230 deaths.

The Free-Soil contention, called for the 4th of July at Philadelphia, has been postponed until further notice.

We see, in the Mississippi, a call signed by a great number of persons, for a Southern Meeting to be held at Jackson on the 6th of July.

Gen. Paez is, we learn, with his family, determined to take up his abode in the United States. He sailed on the 27th ult. for Jamaica, where he will take the Chagres steamer to New York. In conclusion of his "Farewell to Venezuela," which is a correct production, and expresses enlarged views, he says: "From the land of the immortal Washington, where I shall soon be, I shall constantly direct my prayers to heaven for the happiness of my country."

Mexico.—The Congress of Mexico, which was to organize in the city of Mexico, was unable to do so, not having a quorum.

Washington, June 23d.—Mr. Clay left the city yesterday morning, intending to pass a few days with Charles Carroll, Esq., at his place, near Ellicott's Mills. It was the intention of the citizens of Ellicott's Mills, to give Mr. Clay a public reception there; but his health forbidding it, he took a private carriage and went to Mr. Carroll's.

Finding themselves disappointed in getting a sight of the great "Pacifist," as they termed him, the people at Ellicott's Mills, who had assembled to meet him, held a meeting in which much fierce indignation was expended, and resolutions passed, amid the greatest confusion and excitement, declaring, among other things,

"That Mr. Hare (the unfortunate gentleman who, it seems, had charge of Mr. Clay) has been guilty of the most unwarrantable impertinence and officiousness, and is entitled to all the contempt that his petty conduct deserves."

Florida.—The people of Hillsborough county have assembled and desired the Legislature to take steps to remove the Indians—to facilitate the business they recommend a continual war by the General Government.

The editor of the Tallahassee Republican learns that some of the twenty-five warriors about to move from Florida, will be accompanied by their families.

The same paper furnishes the substance of the remarks of Bowlegs to Capt. Casey, of the army. The chief said that they were willing to be restricted within narrower limits, but that his young men would rather fight than leave the country entirely. He also stated that the "pale faces" could gain nothing but evil if they should send their red brethren away by force, for their Prophet told them an evil spirit would their possession of the country as soon as they should leave it, which would destroy every "pale face" that trespassed upon their hunting ground.

The Uprising in England on the Subject of the Imperial Parliament.

LONDON or LONDON, Friday, June 7. Lord Brougham, (who spoke in so low and colloquial a tone across the table, that we could scarcely catch a sentence from him) said that he had put a question to the noble Marquis opposite upon a matter of very grave importance. Reports of an alarming nature had been circulated within the last few days—reports which he hoped might prove groundless—that an Expedition, consisting of some 6,000 or 8,000 men, had sailed from the shores of the United States of America for the purpose of taking possession—forcible and armed possession—of the greatest of the West India Islands—the ancient Spanish colony of Cuba. He had no accounts of this expedition further than those which had appeared in the public prints, and they stated that it had actually sailed from New Orleans.

The Marquis of Lansdowne—And landed in Cuba. Lord Brougham—It had not only sailed, but actually landed in Cuba. Now, he had no idea whatsoever that such a proceeding would be assented to for a moment by the President or government of the United States. Indeed he believed that so far were they from consenting, that they had taken steps to prevent the sailing of this very armament upon a former occasion. But he understood now, and to his great sorrow, that these pirates had not only succeeded in getting away from the shores of America, but had actually escaped the Spanish fleet. That those execrable pirates, going piratically by sea to Cuba for the purpose of invasion and robbery, as they had gone before to Mexico by land, had escaped from the Spanish fleet. He deeply regretted that they should have so escaped. But he hoped that they would yet meet with the condign punishment in Cuba which they so richly deserved. He trusted that his noble friend would be able to give the house some information upon the subject, and to tell them whether any communication has passed between the American government and our Minister at Washington, or the American government at home, with regard to it? And whether the government of the United States, which was respectable, having a proper care for the relations of peace and amity with foreign friendly nations, was endowed with sufficient strength and power to prevent its own subjects from fitting out and arming large expeditions for the avowed purpose of the invasion of unoffending, peaceful foreign States?

After a good deal of talk, in which several of My Lords participated and quarrelled a little:

Lord Brougham—I am not aware that there was any necessity for the rebuke which the noble lord opposite has just administered to my noble friend near me; and I am sorry to see he suffers so much under it, (laughter); and further, I am not aware that the duty of this house is any thing like the duty which my noble friend opposite seems to think it is—the duty of stopping our inquiries or discussions because we are bound to rest satisfied with the answer of the government. I, for one, am perfectly satisfied with it, because all the answer that has been given by those members of the government who are in the secret, is, that there is no secret at all, (laughter); in short I think all that my noble friend has said, amounts only to a roundabout and verbose manner of saying a very simple thing—that he knows absolutely nothing whatever on the subject. (Continued laughter.) But it is a subject on which the government need have no delicacy. The law with respect to it is as plain as A B C—the expedition is a piratical expedition, and the men composing it are to be treated as pirates. That there are eight thousand of them, does not make them less pirates than if there were two—rather that there are eight thousand of them, only renders them more dangerous. We are all agreed as to the treatment of every State to act against pirates. It was upon that assumption that the house approved of the conduct of Sir James Brooke, in the Indian Seas, where there were many hundreds of pirates, but their numbers did not make them the less pirates.

"SOUTHERN PRESS."

The first number of the new paper with the above title was issued at Washington on Monday last. It is a well-filled sheet and promises to be all that its friends anticipated. It is under the editorial charge of ELLWOOD FISHER and EDWIN DELANEY—the former known to the South as one of the ablest writers who have taken up the pen in her defence, and the latter well-proved, both in regard to talent and principle, by the manner in which he has conducted the Columbia Telegraph. The Southern Press will be published daily, tri-weekly, at the respective prices of \$10, \$5, and \$2. The editors consider the success of the undertaking as placed beyond reasonable doubt. They say:

"The subscriptions already so promptly received, with those we learn already on their way, are enough to guarantee the support of this paper. And from the spirit manifested in the districts already heard from, we look with confidence to a patronage unsurpassed by any other. To accomplish the desire of our friends, we have urged the appearance of the first number before an adequate preparation of materials, and hence they must excuse the defects of matter and execution visible in it. But we are determined to render it in every respect a paper of the first class, as to news, debates and correspondence; and agricultural, commercial, scientific, and literary subjects."

The prospect of brilliant success to this journal will be hailed as a good omen. In its department, it represents the great and vital principle, the Union of the South, for the purpose of common defence. All exertions to give it the utmost degree of efficiency and to extend its circulation among our people, are labors in support of this principle. It is part of our means of concert and mutual understanding, and should be cherished by general confidence and invigorated by a liberal support. And this support will be most effectual to the journal, and consequently most valuable to the people themselves, if rendered at the beginning of its career. Let it start in health and strength, since we look for active and meritorious service at its hands.—Charleston Mercury.

New Orleans, July 4, 1850. The steamship Alabama, Capt. Foster, arrived yesterday from Chagres, whence she sailed on the 26th ult. The Pacific mail steamer Oregon, Lieut. Patterson, left San Francisco on the 1st of June, and arrived at Panama on the 21st. She had on board about \$3,000,000 in gold dust, and 230 passengers. We make up from the Pacific News, of the 1st June, the following digest of California news:

A State Assaying Office has been opened at San Francisco. It is doing an active business. The reports from the mines are highly favorable.

The taxable property within the limits of San Francisco is estimated at \$300,000,000.

A French sailor, of the name of Jules Blanc, was murdered in the streets of San Francisco, on the night of the 31st of May.

A lump of gold, weighing twenty-three pounds, has been found in the diggings. It is now at the store of Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco.

The steamer Sarah Sands, for whose safety earnest apprehensions were entertained in San Francisco, has been heard from. She put into a place called St. Simeon, seventy miles below Monterey—her coal having been exhausted.

The Unity Hotel, at Monterey, conducted by B. W. Jones, was broken into on the evening of the 29th May, during the temporary absence of the proprietor, and robbed of about \$4000 in gold coin and valuable articles.

The Oregon arrived at Panama, having on board a block of stone, the contribution of Oregon to the Washington Monument.

Pursuant to the instructions of the Legislature, Gov. Barnett employed Wm. L. Smith, Esq., to visit the different localities, and select the best and most characteristic specimen. From the mountains of the Mariposa he has cut out a block of the gold bearing quartz, with the shining ore sparkling through it. This block is in the form of an oblong, eighteen inches in length, by an average of fifteen in breadth, and about six inches thick. Accompanying it, are five or more very rich quartz specimens of golden ore, and one of cinnabar—all to be presented by the Hon. J. Bidwell, and H. A. Schoolcraft, in behalf of the State. These specimens are to be inserted in the block. The expense to the State will be near three thousand dollars.

There have been serious difficulties with the Indians.

A tax has been imposed upon foreign miners, which they resisted in an outrageous manner, making serious demonstrations of hostility, which, however, were soon and effectually checked, although around Sonora, where the difficulties principally happened, the foreigners number five, to one American.

LATE FROM HAVANA.

THE PRISONERS NOT YET RELEASED.

We have received to-day, per English steamer Mobile, Havana dates to 27th inst., together with several letters from our correspondents. These dates are one week later than the last intelligence. We can find nothing new in the journals of Havana, and even our correspondence presents but few interesting facts. The Contoy prisoners still remain in prison, closely guarded, their condition and fate being entirely unknown to the people or to our Consul. It is thought that they will be released shortly. The subject has produced a division of parties in Havana, which came near breaking out into violent collision. The Captain-General being acquainted with the law, and mingling some discretion with his valor, is in favor of surrendering the prisoners, but is strongly opposed by Armero, the General of the Marine, who is a perfect Bombastes of ferocity and bloodthirstiness. Among the people there are two parties, one supporting Alcey and the other favoring the view of Armero. The feeling in favor of Armero and against the prisoners, was greatly increased by the indiscreet publication of General Campbell's letter to Mr. Clayton, in which our Consul spoke so disparagingly of the Havana rabble. There exists among the Spaniards a strong feeling in favor of superseding Alcey with Armero, bestowing upon the latter the lofty and well-deserved title of Conde de Contoy. In the meantime the Count Mirasol, who was believed to have been sent over with Proconsulate powers, remains quiet and reserved, watching, no doubt, his chance to slip in between the Captain-General and the General of Marine and supersede them both. Affairs are certainly approaching a crisis in the ever-fertile island.—Delta.

It is feared that the assassination of our consul is meditated. This will bring matters to a focus.

Havre.—Advices from Port au Prince to the 4th June, have been received at Philadelphia, the North American says:

The country was quiet, and there was no evidence of any warlike demonstrations against the Dominicans. Business was dull. The stock of coffee was so much reduced, that holders were demanding higher prices, which had the effect of checking business. There was little or no mahogany or logwood in the yards.

The cholera is subsiding in Nashville. It has appeared in Cincinnati.

For the purpose of mutually considering the proceedings of the late convention of the Southern States, held at the city of Nashville on the 3d of June, we the undersigned Whigs and Democrats of Wilkinson county, would respectfully suggest the propriety of calling a meeting of the citizens of the county, without distinction of party, to be held at Courthouse in Woodville, on the first Tuesday in August next.

Wm. L. Brandon,	John S. Holt, Jr.
Geo. H. Gordon,	Samuel Bell,
Jarrot Caston,	Jno. B. Draughn,
Wm. T. Jones,	A. Leffingwell,
H. H. Davis,	Carnot Posey,
David Holt,	Charles C. Cagle,
F. Corad,	H. J. Butterworth,
Robt. L. Buck,	Wm. H. Rowley,
A. C. Holt,	Michael Crist,
E. H. Wailes,	Wm. T. Lewis,
D. L. Phares,	Chaborne Parish,
W. P. Burton,	Wm. Stamps,
Wm. L. Collins,	Thos. W. Hays,
Jas. A. Ventress,	J. H. Bryan,
Geo. B. Collier,	John McCrea,
Hugh B. Davis,	I. Cohen,
H. M. Farish,	Wm. A. Hassell,
Felix Embree,	T. Kingsbury,
Wm. Wright,	T. J. Smith,
W. R. R. Romaine,	Jas. H. Nicholson,
Francis Gildart,	Edward J. Elder,
Thos. Hickley,	Jas. A. Stewart,
R. R. Richardson,	D. H. Cooper,
R. Leatherman,	James Dunckley,

ROME.—The Pope has published an address and explanation of the startling events of his reign, and commenting on the affairs of the Roman Catholic world. He especially stigmatised the prosecution of an Archbishop of Turin by the Piedmontese Government. The houses of English residents and others were closely searched for Bibles, not excepting even the British Consul's.

A steamer which lately arrived from Rotterdam brought chessboard and a set of chessmen, considerable value, and supposed to be of Oriental make. The squares on the board are of gold and silver, set round with precious stones, and the chessmen are likewise of gold and silver, set with precious stones.

The celebrated but unfortunate Chir Abbe-Kader, is dangerously ill at the Chateau d'Amboise, where he is detained prisoner.

The Queen of Spain has invited Louis Philippe to Valencia for his health.

The King of Prussia has nearly recovered from the effects of the wound inflicted upon him by his assassin.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Runaway

FROM the subscriber on the morning of Wednesday July 10th, LILLE, a man well known in the County as a Blacksmith. He has for a long time been working at his trade on various plantations in the surrounding country and as he may attempt to pass as though still engaged at it, to escape apprehension, this notice becomes necessary. DAVID HOLT, July 16, 1850-1f.

Notice.

At a late meeting of Wilkinson Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F., Resolved, That the neighboring Lodge together with "Com. B. 1st Reg't Mr. Riles," be invited to join this Lodge in the funeral ceremonies of our late brother James Calhoun, to be celebrated on the 25th inst. Published by order of Lodge HENRY BURGGWER, Sec'y. July 16, 1850-2w. Whig please copy.

Notice.

THE public are respectfully informed that the undersigned will undertake the business of collecting. The claims of all persons, favoring him with patronage, will receive his prompt attention. Commission same as charged by former Collectors. THOS. H. CURRY. July 16, 1850.-30 1y.

Post-Office at Woodville.

NATCHEZ Mail arrives Wednesday and Saturdays at about 9 o'clock P. M. Closes for South same days by 8 o'clock P. M. New Orleans Mail arrives Mondays and Thursdays at about 8 P. M. Closes in Natchez same days at 7 1/2 P. M. Fort Adams mail departs Wednesday and Saturdays at 5 A. M. Returns same days at 8 P. M. Holmesville mail arrives Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 P. M. Departs Monday and Wednesdays at 4 A. M. Letters must be deposited in the Post Office half an hour before the mail closes. July 16, 1850.

GEO. L. & A. VAN BIBBER.

Cotton Factors, & COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS, No. 70, GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS. D. H. COOPER, Agent, Woodville.

SCHOOL NOTICE.—During my absence from the county Mr. Edward J. Elder will examine and License applicants for schools. JOHN W. BURRUS, Sup't Con. Schools. June 5 1w—Whig

NOTICE.—Owing to the prevalence of the measles and the illness of Professor McGrunder, the Public School is suspended until the 19th of August. By order of the Superintending Committee July 5 2w—17f.